

Indonesia Disaster Relief

By Cecilia Daniele, Arden Badhwar, Alex Samra

Instructors Dr. Soroush Farzin, Dr. Courtney Kurlanska

Background

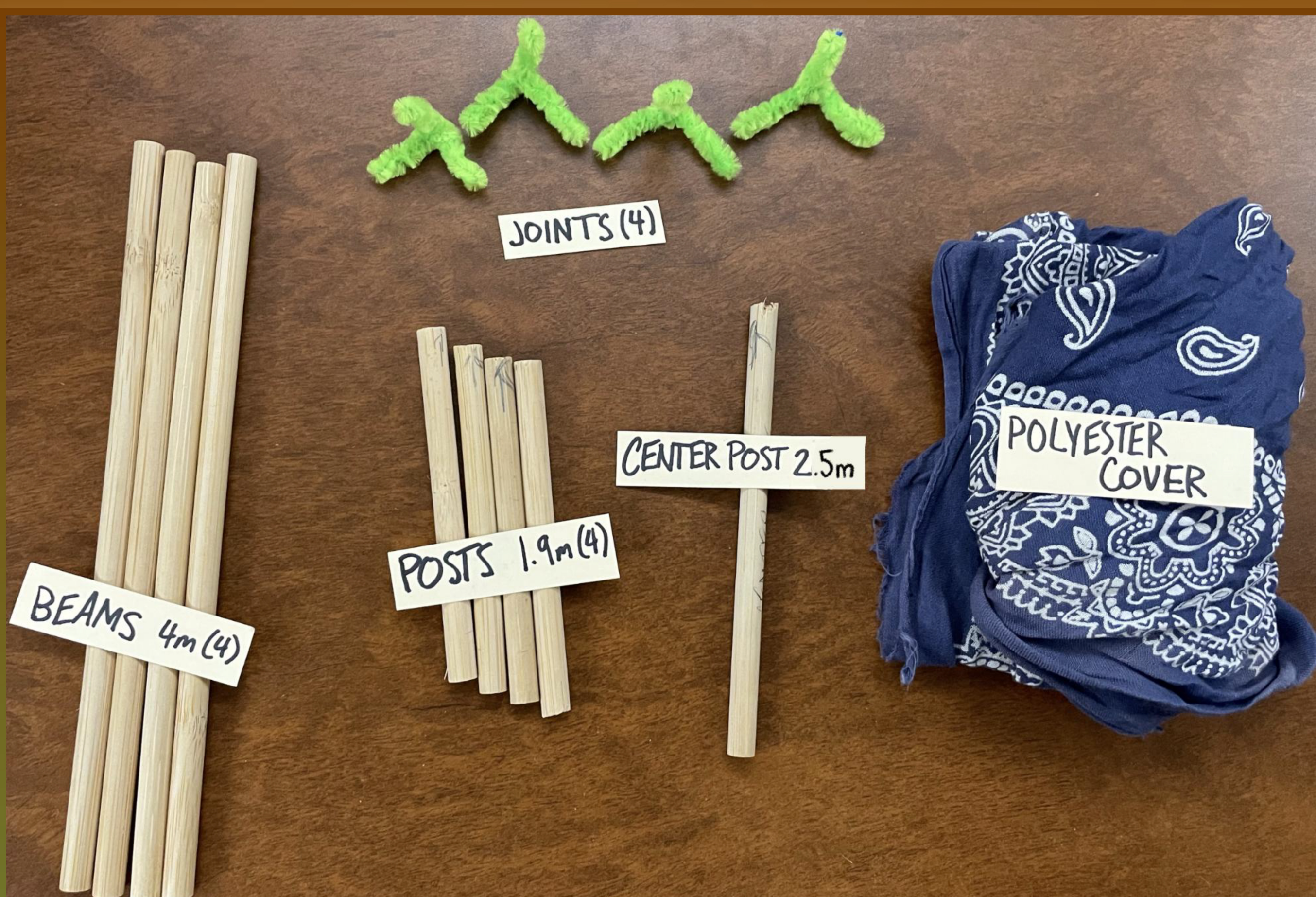
Indonesia is subject to many volcanic eruptions that displace thousands of people per year. It is extremely difficult to predict time and magnitude of an eruption. Currently, displaced people are being crammed into communal areas not suited for living and are often forced to move multiple times due to the changing blast radius

Abstract

The goal of the project is to create a lightweight shelter that can easily be assembled and disassembled for families displaced by volcanic eruptions.

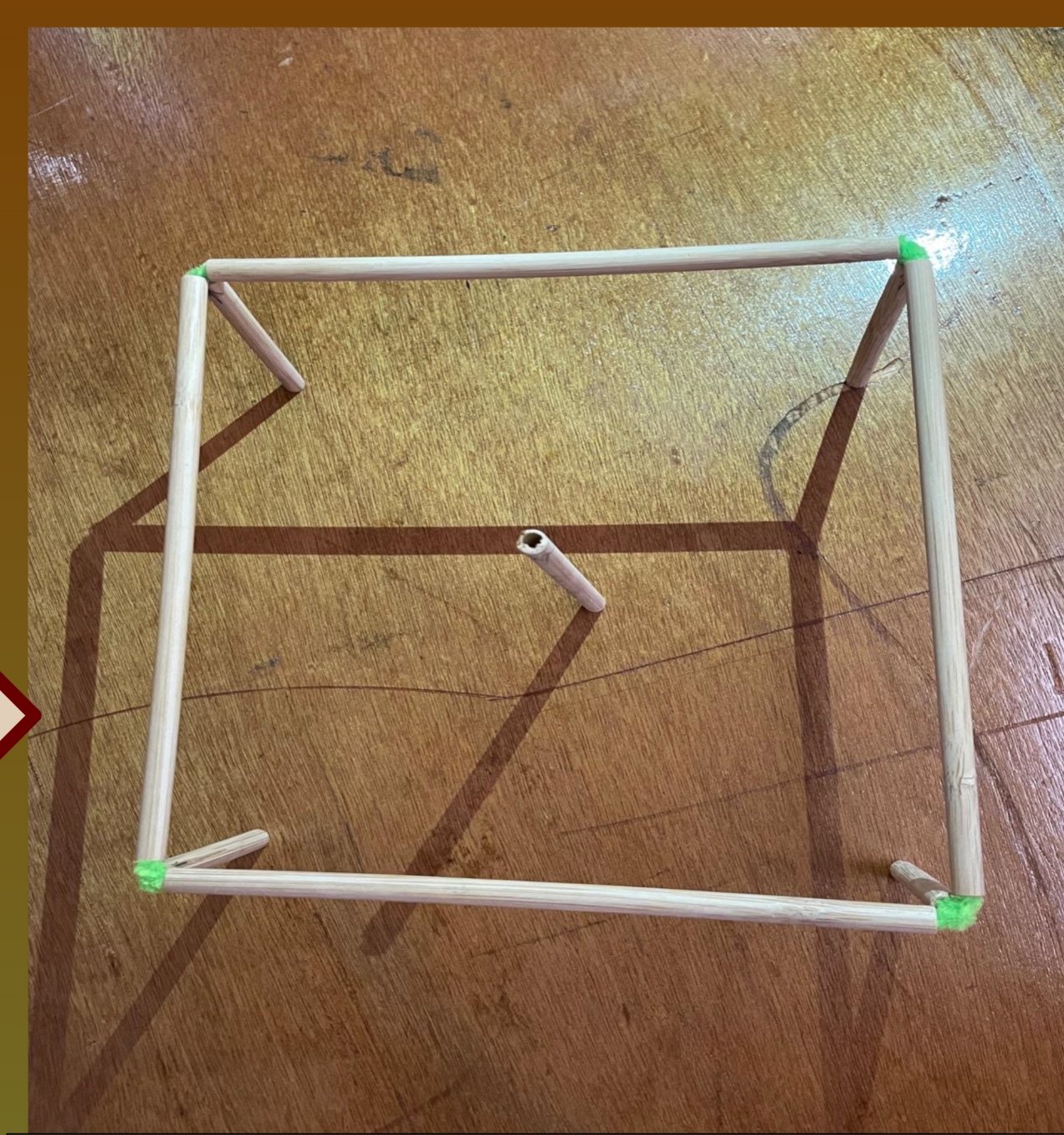
Design

- ✦ Bamboo is used to make the skeleton of a tent-like structure to fit 6-8 people
- ✦ Polyester fabric is put over the structure and it has loops at the edges to secure it to the ground
- ✦ Steel anchors are put through the loops to hold the fabric in place, making it waterproof, safe from ash and large particulates, and tear-proof



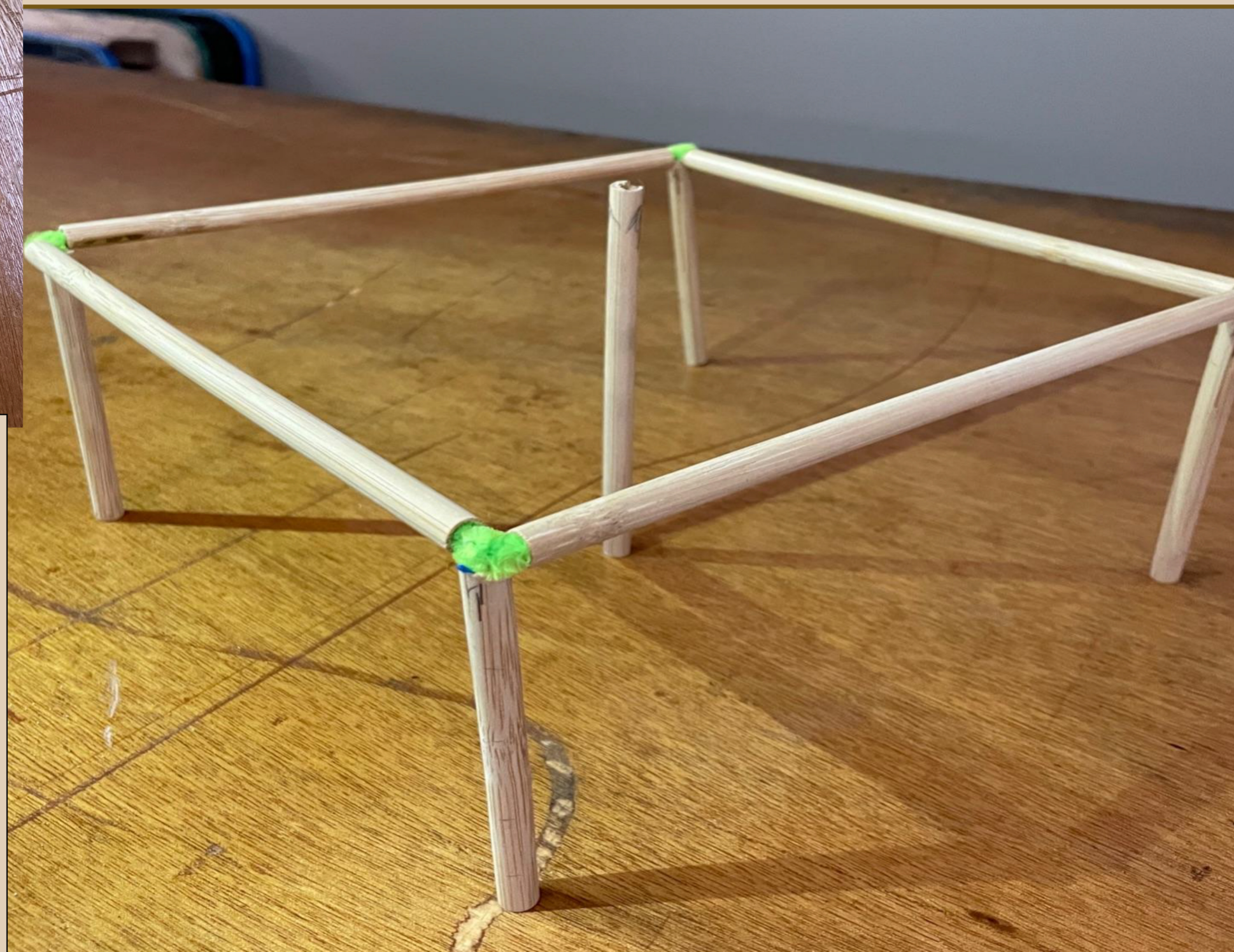
Materials

- Polyester cloth (\$2.05/m²)
- Steel anchors
- Bamboo poles (\$1.35/pole)
- Solid steel joints

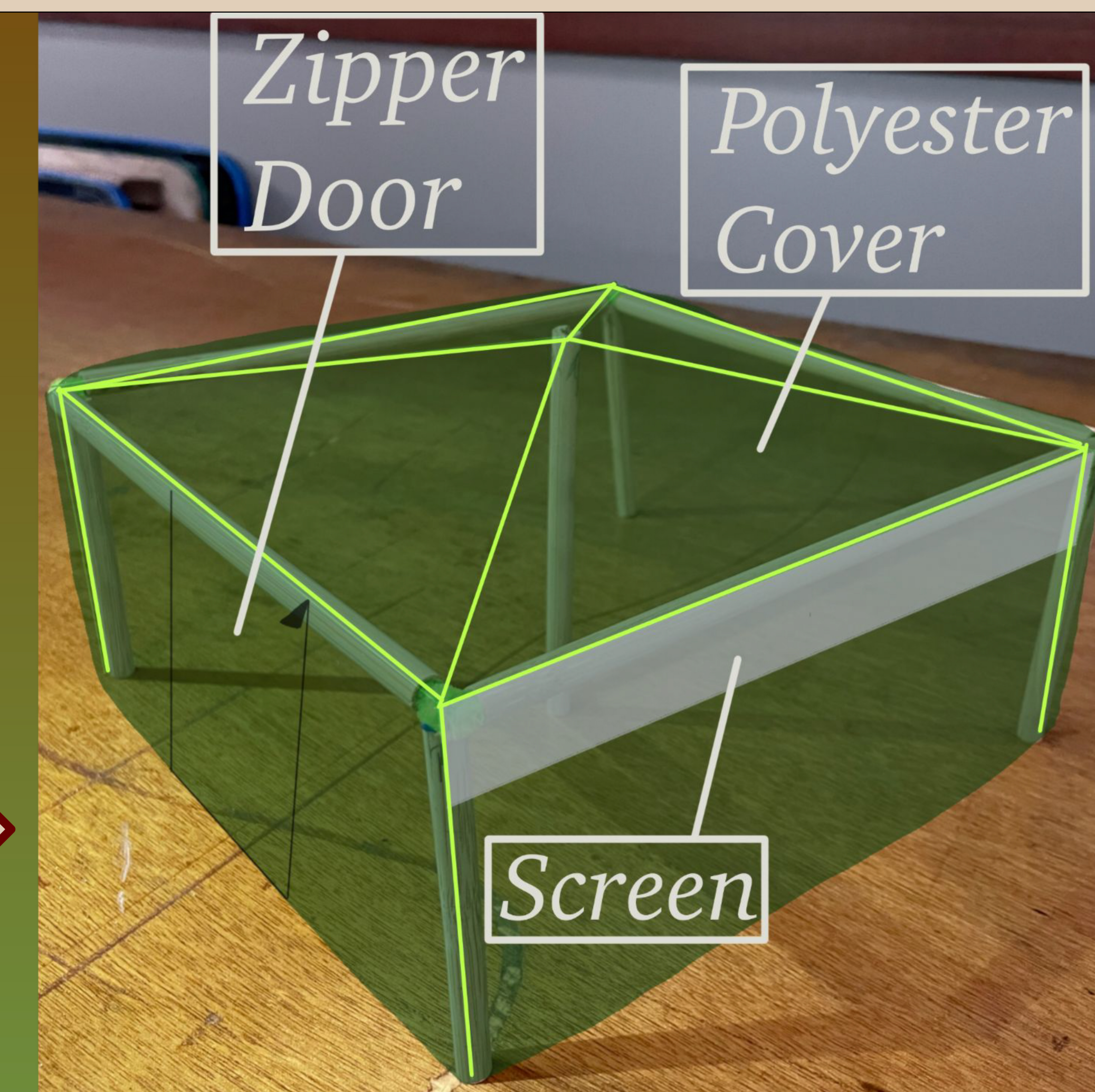


The bases of the bamboo poles are painted with tar (not depicted), so they can go in the ground and they will last for a long period of time.

They're treated, so people will be able to continue using them if evacuation procedures continue for longer than expected.



The whole structure can be assembled by the families once the bamboo poles, joints for fastening the poles, screws, and polyester fabric are provided. 6-8 inch holes will be dug for the bamboo poles.



Polyester fabric is sewn loosely to fit the structure. The edges are held down to the ground separately with steel anchor. It is cheap, and lightweight enough to carry to a car, allowing for quick evacuation.

1

Government has premade sets that contain the necessary materials and information

2

Sets are sent out to families during an eruption via trucks

3

Families set up shelters at advised range from volcano

Baltes, B., Gallard, J. C., & Soto, R. (2012). The "war" of Indonesia in disaster risk reduction: the case of the 2010 Merapi eruption in Indonesia. *Gender and Development*, 28(2), 337-348. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14747059.2012.671111>

Bauer, J.J. (1999). Medical effects of volcanic eruptions. *Bull. Environ. Health*, 52, 512-544. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bullenv/52.5.512>

Hansen, C.J. (2007). Crisis size analysis of volcanic ash for the rapid assessment of respiratory health hazard. *Journal of Environmental Monitoring*, 9(10), 1187-1195.

Johanson, D., Stewart, C., Leonard, G., Howard, J., Dardano, T., Cronin, S. (2006). Impact of volcanic ash on water supplies in Auckland: part I. *GNSS Science Report*, 25. <http://www.gns.govt.nz/publications/science-reports/25/>

Retrieved October 13, 2021, from <http://www.gns.govt.nz/publications/science-reports/25/>

Shute, G. (2007). Disaster: Transnational: Redacted Memorandum on the UK. *Caribbean Quarterly*, 55(3), 41-69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00086820701471111>

Trell, V. R., Duggan, F. M., Jolly, E. M., Bishel, D. A., Dalton, B., & Schwarzkopf, L. M. (2015). Ancient Oral Tradition Describes Volcano-Earthquake Interaction at Merapi Volcano, Indonesia. *Geografiska Annaler: Series A, Physical Geography*, 97(1), 137-166. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09180448.2015.1051111>

UNISCR (2006). Indonesia: UNICEF crisis appeal - Indonesia. *Briefing Note*, (n.d.). Retrieved October 7, 2021, from <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia>

Wright, B. (1993). A method for prediction of volcanic eruptions. *Nature*, 312, 125-130. <https://doi.org/10.1038/312125a0>